MURDERER AND RAVISHER SAM HOSE BURNED IN GEORGIA.

Shocking Sunday Afternoon Spectacle Witnessed by 2,000 People Near Newnan.

THE NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL SOON AFTER BEING LOCKED UP.

Member of the Mob Drew a Revolver on Ex-Governor Atkinson, Who Pleaded for Hose's Life.

MURDERED A WHITE FARMER AND THEN ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.

The Frenzied Lynchers Cut Him to Pieces and Sold Sections of His

NEWNAN, Ga., April 23 .- In the presence of nearly 2,000 people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and one-half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree on which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several pieces, as was his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of bone went for 25 cents, and a bit of the liver crisply cooked sold for 10 cents. As soon as the negro was seen to be dead, there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly pro-

duced and the body was soon dismembered. One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refuse to divulge it. The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country roundabout Newnan and of all the farmers who had received

word that the burning was to take place. Hon, W. Y. Atkinson, former Governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church and appealed to it to let the law take its course. In addressing the mob he used these words: "Some of you are known to me and when this affair is finally settled in the courts, you may depend on it that I will testify against you!"

ATKINSON'S NARROW ESCAPE. A member of the mob was seen to draw a revolver and level it at Governor Atkinson. but his arm was seized and the pistol taken from him. The mob was frantic at delays and would hear to nothing but burning at

Hose confessed to killing Alfred Cranford, but denied that he had outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by "Lige" Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto to kill Cranford. To-night a mob of citizens is scouring the country for Strickland, who has left his home.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the State has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon. Governor Candler has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two, as it is feared the negroes may wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made,

Hose has been on the farm of the Jones brothers between Macon and Columbus since the day after he committed his horri-His mother is employed on the farm and to her little cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for by the authorities. The Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago and were not sure that he was the much-wanted man. Saturday morning one of the Jones boys met Hose and as he was talking to him noticed that he was really a "ginger-faced" negro blacked up. Just below the collar of his shirt the copper color was discernible. face to escape detection Jones became convinced that he was the negro for which the authorities, assisted by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country for ten days and

they determined to arrest him. This morning they brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a Central of Georgia train with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta. At Griffin some one recognized Hose and sent word to Newnan, the next station, that the negro was on the train bound for Atlanta. When Newnan was reached a great crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars. The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there and that it was not necessary to take him to Atlanta. This was acceded to and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling crowd of five hundred people to the jail. Here they turned him over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the "\$250 reward for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county of one Sam Hose."

THE MOB GATHERING Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford at Palmetto that it was believed Hose was the intelligence spread rapidly. From every tuned to give up the prisoner and finally in order to avoid an assault on the jail groes there.

and possible bloodshed, he turned the wretch over to the waiting crowd. A procession was quickly formed and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town. Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newman, came hurriedly on the scene and standing up in a buggy importuned the

crowd to let the law take its course. Governor Atkinson said: "My fellow-citizens and friends-I beseech you to let this affair go no further. You are hurrying this negro on to death without an identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted and whose husband he is said to have killed, is sick in bed and unable to be here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course and I promise you it JUDGE LYNCH ON THE BENCH WIND-UP OF TEN-DAY SEARCH | will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the State with a crime such as you are about to perform."

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, HIS CAPTORS ACTING AS JUDGE, JURY spoke in a similar strain and implored the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go home. The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts arose of "Take him to Palmetto!" "Burn him!" "Think of his crime!" and the march was resumed. Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are residents of Newnan. The mob was headed in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was STORY OF THE MAN'S CRIME | marched in the gate and Mrs. McElroy called to the front door. She at once identifled the African and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose around the Cranford place.

"To the stake," was again the cry and several men wanted to burn him in Mrs. Mc-Elroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously and the mob, complying with her wishes, started for Palmetto.

Just as they were leaving Newman, word was brought that the 1 o'clock train from Atlanta was bringing 1,000 people to Palmetto. This was thought to be a regiment of militia and the mob at once decided to burn the prisoner at the first favorable place rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance.

Leaving the little town whose Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed the mob now numbering nearly 1,500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of buggles and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in line, followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro.

One and a half miles out of Newnan a place believed to be favorable for the burning was reached. A little to the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jostled closely about him. Here for the first time he was allowed to talk. He said: THE CONFUSION.

"I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, but I was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave

At this a roar went up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. "Let him go on; tell all you know about it," came from the

The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital. "I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify him. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro clasped by a new lock which dangled at Hose's neck. He said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yel which could be heard for a mile.

Instantly a hand, grasping a knife, shot if cooler counsel does not prevail. out, and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it. Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries were un heeded. The second car went the way of weird one.

the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing, before his fingers, one by one, were taken from his hand and passed among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd. The shricking negro was then quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy and the words, "Come on with the oil," brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree, where the negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and tugging at his chains. The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men and its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rails and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. This pyre was thoroughly saturated and a match applied. A flame shot upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it licked the negro's legs he shricked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth Hose put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him and with a terrific plunge forward of his body severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body held to the tree only as far as the thighs lunged forward, thus escaping the flames which roared and crackled about his feet.

One of the men nearest the burning negro quickly ran up and pushing him back, said; "Get back into the fire there," and quickly coupled the disjointed links of the chain The road for a distance of a half mile on each side of the burning negro was black with rigs of every description and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of center was able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear by shouts from the eyewit-

The torch was applied about 2:30 o'clock and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smoldering tree and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed with hammers, the tree was chopped down and with such pieces of the firewood as had not burned were carried away as

Brought Back Pieces of Flesh.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.-One special and pieces of flesh and parts of the wood which | their race to exhaust every means of bringwas placed at the negro's feet. One of the trains, as it passed through Fort McPherson, four miles out of Atlanta, was stonedpresumably by negroes. A number of win-dows were broken and two passengers were against the mob than all the rewards and

Governor Candler stated during the even of citizens of Fayetteville and Woolsy were coming to Atlanta to take George W. lin from the jail here and lynch him. Keriin murdered Miss Pearl Knott near Woolsy several days ago and threw her body in th troops are held in readiness to be sent to Palmetto in case of an uprising of ne-

NEGRO PREACHER STRICKLAND ON TRIAL AT MIDNIGHT.

The Man Whom Sam Hose Implicated in His Confession Before the Torch Was Applied.

AND PROSECUTOR.

Said to Have Paid Hose \$12 to Murder the White Farmer, Alfred Cranford, Ten Days Ago.

GOV. CANDLER CALLS TROOPS

VENT A NEGRO UPRISING.

FIVE COMPANIES READY TO PRE-

Story of the Devilish Work at Palmetto Which Was Responsible for Sunday's Outbreak.

BULLETIN.-PALMETTO, Ga., April 23. Elijah Strickland, the negro preacher who is accused by Sam Hose, the negro burned him (Hose) \$12 to murder farmer Alfred Cranford, was captured by a mob of people from this vicinity three miles out of

He was brought to Palmette and at midnight was placed on trial for his life by court composed of those who had arrested him. Speeches for and against his character were made and the trial is in progress at this hour, 12:30 a. m.

2:00 a. m.-The trial took place in an open square in the center of town. Strickland, the accused, is sixty years of age. There was no judge or jury, the people acting in those capacities. Many witnesses were heard. One, a negro who lived on Strickland's place, testified to the good character of the minister, but several neighbors gave anything but favorable reports. Many speeches were

At 1 o'clock no decision had been arrived at, but it was decided to adjourn the court sober element is making an effort to save the negro's neck and have adopted the plan of moving about to delay a verdict and perhaps win their case. A number of strangers mistranslation of the book by a French knives flashing in the hands of several are here from Atlanta and other towns and members of the crowd about him, which they are trying to force a lynching. The statement made by Hose is not believed and it is feared an innocent man may be lynched

Strickland denies all knowledge of complicity in the crime. The scene in the woods where the "trial" was going on was a

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL. Atlanta Constitution Gives a Picture

of Hose's Crime. ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.-The Constitution will say to-morrow: "The terrible expiation which Sam Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion carried on by those who know the facts, on the one side, and by those who do not care for facts, on the other. But, while the form of this criminal's punishment cannot be upheld, let those who are disposed to criticise it look into the facts-and by these

working farmer, after his day's toil, sat at and children, happy in the presence of the man who was fulfilling to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with the world, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day. Noiselessly the murderer, with uplifted ax, advanced from the rear and sank it to the tim. Tearing the child from the mother's oozing from its father's wound.

"Then began the culmination which has stitution will be pardoned for stating the plain facts. The wife was seized, choked, thrown on the floor, where her clothing lay Remember the facts! Remember the dark night in the country home! Remember the the ravisher in flames, go back and view | that this surmise is wholly unwarranted. that dark picture of Mrs. Cranford, outraged in the blood of her murdered hus-

GOV. CANDLER'S VIEWS. Believes the Negroes Are Responsible

for Sunday's Affair. ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.-Governor Candler to-right gave the following statement on the burning of Sam Hose near Newnan: "The whole thing is deplorable and Hose's crime, the horrid details of which have not been published and are too horrible for pubing Hose to justice. This course would have done more to elevate them in the estimaagainst the mob than all the rewards and next fifty years. But they lost the opportunity, and it is a deplorable fact that while militia) to be in readiness to march to the the burning of Palmetto, which provoked jail on order. It is believed, however, that | the lynching, nor to the diabolical crime of

diaries, but they are blinded by race prejudice and can see but one side of the question. This is unfortunate. They must learn to look at both sides. I want to protect them in every legal right and against mob violence and I stand ready to employ every resource of the State in doing so, but they must realize that in order to merit and receive the protection of the community they must show a willingness to at least aid in protecting the community against the lawless element of their own race. The good and law-abiding negroes must separate themselves from the lawless and criminal element. They must denounce crime and aid in bringing criminals to justice, whether they be black or white. In this way they can do more to protect themselves than all the courts and juries in the State can do for them. To secure protection against lawless whites they must show a disposition to protect the white people against lawless blacks."

PROF. GREEN'S EXPERIMENTS Telegraphing to Tugs a Mile and a Half from Shore.

CHICAGO, April 23.-Prof. Jerome J. Green continued his experiments in wireless telegraphy in Chicago to-day with uniform success. He sent signals from the lifesaving station to a moving tug on the lake for a distance of a mile and a haif. At every intervening point between that and the shore the dots came distinctly and regularly in response to signals whistled from the boat to his assistant at the sending station. As the crowning feat of the day, the relay on the tug gave out in succession the letters which form the name of the great

discoverer, "Marconi." This will probably be the last test Prof. Green will make in Chicago. Several suggestions have come to him while in Chicago, some from practical electricians and some from the tests he has been making. These will be made use of when the new apparatus is adjusted in his laboratory a Notre Dame

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY

ARCHBISHOP TO DEFINE AMERICAN-ISM IN ORLEANS ADDRESS.

The Catholic Church Affairs Also Attracting Attention of Diplomatie Circles.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The presence of Archbishop Ireland in Europe at this time led to efforts among leading members of the diplomatic corps there to have the eminent divine preside at some notable church occasion. As a result it is learned that the archbishop will deliver the principal discourse at the Joan of Arc celebration on May 8 at the old French town o Orleans, which gave the name of the "Maid of Orleans" to the girl saint and soldier. The exercises will have both a religious and national character, bringing pilgrimages from all parts of Europe, and having the special benediction of the Pope. It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the misapprehensions which have arisen throughout Europe as to "Americanism," as set forth in Father Hecker's book. The errors on this subject are ascribed mainly to the abbe, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of true "Americanism" should be made on this memorable church and national occasion. Quite recently, however, the leading church authorities in this country have made known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly to religious themes dealing with the inspired character of Joan of Arc. While this may not give the discourse the significance at first expected, yet the belief is expressed by those familiar with the arrangements that the fervor and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ireland may lead to some discussion of the American there, which has been so prominent in church affairs of late and in which he has

been one of the foremost figures. Catholic Church affairs also have beer attracting the attention of diplomatic circles of late in connection with the attitude of Italy in refusing to take part in the Czar's disarmament congress if the Pope was also to take part. Because of this controversy the invitations issued by the government facts temper the judgment they may render. at The Hague were delayed some weeks, and withheld the official announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as one of the British delegates. The State Department also was in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted. As explained by a leading diplomatic official, the position of Italy was similar to that taken when the temporal power of the Pope was denied and finally overthrown. In opposing the Pope's hilt in the brain of the unsuspecting vic- representation at The Hague Italy held that breast, he flung it into the pool of blood to moral and social affairs, and not material or political questions between nations. In behalf of the Pope it was urged that dethroned the reason of the people of west- Italy already recognized the material and ern Georgia during the past week. As crit- political authority of the Pope by admitting ics will howl about the lynching, the Con- the appointment of ambassadors to the Vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal

in the blood of her husband, and ravished. I tions, there was much perplexing delay in arranging the details of the congress. It was finally determined that the Pope would that shocking degradation which was in- derstood, being acquiesced in by the Vatican. flicted by the black beast, his victim swim- | Since then there have been intimations that ming in her husband's warm blood as the the French delegates to The Hague would in brute held her to the floor! Keep the facts | directly represent the Vatican, but it is in mind. When the picture is painted of said in the best-posted diplomatic quarters

TALK OF DISAGREEMENT.

Canton People Speculating on the Verdict in Mrs. George's Trial.

CANTON. O., April 23.-Mrs. George had an uneventful day in her cell. The officials limited the visitors to the relatives who tine was not even interrupted by religious services to-day, such services being held only on alternate Sundays. There is general talk and speceulation on what the verdict a disagreement of the jury. The arguments, which are to begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, are expected to occupy all of Monday and Tuesday and probably will extend into Wednesday morning. The judge's charge will be delivered at or near

DR. SENN FOR GOVERNOR. Chicago Friends of the Spanish War

Surgeon Announce His Name. CHICAGO, April 23.-Friends of Dr Nicholas Senn, surgeon general of the Illinois National Guard and head professor of surgery in Rush Medical College, have an-Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois next year. Dr. Senn has been president of the American Medical Society and the American Surgical Society, and during Hose. I do not believe these men sympa- geon in the field before Santiago and on the island of Porto Rico.

SEVEN AMERICANS KILLED AND FOR-TY-TWO WOUNDED SUNDAY.

Engagement Near Malolos, with the Volunteers Under a Severe Fire for Two Hours,

FILIPINOS SUFFERED LITTLE He sailed with his regiment for Manila WIFE GONE THREE MONTHS

INSURGENTS FINALLY ROUTED FROM TWO LINES OF TRENCHES.

Col. Stotsenburg, Formerly of New Al bany, Killed at the Head of His Nebraska Regiment.

UNPOPULAR DISCIPLINARIAN BE-CAME A POPULAR FIGHTER.

The Nebraska Troops Have Repeatedly Suffered, and Are Now Determined on Vengeance.

MANILA, April 23, 9:30 p. m.-In an encounter with the Filipinos to-day near Quingua, about four miles northeast of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and forty-four wounded. The following were

COL. JOHN M. STOTSENBURG, of the

LIEUT, LESTER E. SISSON, of the same TWO PRIVATES, of the Nebraska regi-

Sixth Cavalry.

THREE PRIVATES, Fourth Cavalry.

gents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood. Major Bell (probably Maj. James lector. M. Bell), with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the bodies of the killed cavairymen, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's

The Americans lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire, for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there wait-

ing for the artillery to come up. Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the burg leaves a brother, Evan B. Stotsenburg, night with his wife at Manila, came on the an attorney, and two sisters, Misses Laura field. The men immediately recognized him and Alice Stotsenburg, all of this city. Col. and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, de- Stotsenburg graduated from the New Al ciding to charge as the cheapest way out bany High School in 1876, being salutatorian of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his class. He was appointed to a cadetof his regiment. He fell with a bullet in his breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards nell, of the New Albany district, in 1877, and of arsenic and chloroform poison which he from the breastworks. Lieutenant Sisson graduated in 1881. In 1882 he was in the fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, sus- in charge of the Indian scouts. From 1885

pended by a ribbon from his neck. and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood | paign. His last visit to this city was about until the Nebraska troops were right on the

ond line of intrenchments, a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates "An unassuming, industrious and hard- in consequence the British Foreign Office and had many wounded, including two lieu-The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town to-night.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

General Otis's Report. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The following message regarding the fight at Quingua was received at the War Department to-day: "Manila, April 23. - Adjutant General,

"A reconnoissance on Quingua, a place six Bell and a group of cavalry this morning. battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from intrenchments at Quingua with considerable loss; our casualties quite severe. Colonel Stotsenburg and Lieut. Sessions, First Nebraska, killed; also reveral enlisted men, Considerable number wounded, not yet re-

The following dispatch was received at the War Department late this evening: "Manila, April 23.-Casualties at Quingua

to-day: "First Nebraska-Two officers and two enlisted men were killed; two officers and twenty-six enlisted men were wounded. "Fourth Cavalry-Two men killed and five "Fifty-first Iowa - Seven enlisted men

"Utah Light Artillery-One officer and two enlisted men wounded "Total, forty-nine. Names in morning.

"OTIS." COL. STOTSENBURG'S RECORD. A West Pointer, Sent to the Academy from Indiana in 1877.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-Colonel John Miller Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska Infantry, who held the rank of captain in the regular army, killed in the reconnoissance at Quengua, was born in Indiana.

became a captain Dec. 14, 1898. He served | TC with his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1890, at the close of the latter year participating in the Sioux campaign in the action at Wounded Knee, S. D. He was at Fort Niobrara from 1891 to 1894 and then served for a few months at Fort Myer, near Washington, going DR. B. E. PATTON MAKES DEATHBED thence to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he graduated with distinguished honors. Colonel Stotsenburg then served with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth until December, 1897, and from that time to the following April was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska. He

was mustered in as major of the First

Nebraska Infantry May 9 last and as colonel of the same regiment Nov. 10, 1898.

June 15. In appearance he was short and slight and had rather an ascetic countenance, partly perhaps due to the fact that he was SHE WAS THE WEALTHY WIDOW always a very studious man. He was a strict disciplinarian and the recruits he had to break in during the early months of his command of the First Nebraska resented his methods so bitterly that they procured the passage of a resolution of censure against him through the Nebraska Legislature. Once they became engaged in actual warfare, however, the merits of his course became so apparent that in response to a very strong demand from the people THE INDIANA MAN'S CAREER of the State and the soldiers themselves the resolution of censure, by a formal vote, was expunged from the legislative records. Col. John M. Stotsenburg was in com-

mand of the First Nebr. Volunteer Infantry, as the result of i. of one officer and the detachment of a .er. The First Nebraska went to Manila in command of Colonel Bratt, and under his command took part in the operations south of Manila against Malate fort and the attack and cap- | Finding of Baby's Skeleton at Coryture of Manila on Aug. 13. In the selection of officers for civic positions in the organization of the government for the city, planned by Major General Meritt and put into execution by Major General Otis, Lieutenant Colonel Colton, of the First Nebraska, was made deputy collector of the port. Later Colonel Bratt became ill and was con demned by a medical board. General Otis ordered him home, and then, as he did not care to take Colton out of the custom house, where he was doing excellent work, decided to select some other officer for the comman First Nebraska Regiment, formerly of the of the regiment. Choice fell on Stotsenburg, before she left him three months ago. He

of the Sixth Cavalry, and he was named. At first there was strong opposition from examination of his body to trace the poison within the command, many of the other offi- and the coroner has promised to do so in the cers thinking that those in regular line event of death. Coroner Willis says that should be promoted, but that was soon over- three weeks ago Dr. Patten sent for him come. Colonel Stotsenburg endeared him-Most of the wounded belong to the First | self to every officer and man in the regi- | ing all the circumstances, it is a case that Nebraska Regiment. The Filipinos retreated | ment, and brought the command to a high | should be thoroughly investigated. state of efficiency. Lieutenant Colonel Col-The engagement developed into a disas- ton still holds his commission with the regi- Indianapolis, where he had been only a trous, though successful, fight. The insur- ment, but is now collector of customs, hav- short time, after a long practice in Mexico. ing succeeded General Whittier, of New He was a specialist and made a reputation

Son of Judge Stotsenburg.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 23 .- The father of Col. John M. Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska Volunteers, who was killed this morning near Manila, is Judge John H. Stotsenburg, of this city. Judge Stotsenburg this afternoon received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General Carter at Washington that General Otis had cabled news of the death, which occurred thi morning in battle near Malolos. No further particulars were received. Colonel Stotsenburg was born in this city forty years ago, and he leaves a wife, formerly Miss Mary Latourette, daughter of Rev. James Latourette, chaplain in the regular army, who died in Indianapolis. She went to Manila last fall and has been engaged with the wives of other officers in nursing wound ed soldiers. Their two daughters, Jane, aged ten, and Laura, aged eight, are living with Judge Stotsenburg. Colonel Stotsenship at West Point by Congressman Bick-White mountain Apache campaign, being to 1887 he was in the campaign against In the meantime the artillery had arrived Geronimo and was also in the Sloux cam-

Sisson Was a Printer.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 23.-Lieutenan Lester E. Sisson, killed to-day at Manila, reside at St. Edward, just over the Boone county line. He had resided here for about five years before leaving last April with Company K. He was a printer by trade and was working on the Times in this city when the call for volunteers was made. He was twenty-three years old. He was a member of the Whitmeyer Rifles for two years before enlisting. He has a younger brother in the service.

WELL KNOWN HERE. One of the Most Popular Members of the Legislature.

Col. John M. Stotsenburg, of the Nebraska regiment, who was yesterday killed at Manila, is well known in this city and State, although but few connected the Nebraska colonel with the New Albany man when the news of his death was received. In the Legislature of 1895 he was one of the most prominent members and was a Democratic leader. He represented Floyd county, and not many people in this city have known that he bad left that place. He was a most clean cut member, was companionable and very popular with the members of both sides of the House. There was a miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major striking resemblance of his features to just received from the convicted boy gives those of Napoleon and he was a man who resulted in contact and battle, in which four attracted general attention wherever he

> profound regret, not only to a host of friends in this city, but throughout the

The Filipinos Well Supplied.

LONDON, April 24.-The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A Spanish prisoner recently released by the Filirifles and plenty of ammunition and pieces of artillery, some of them of the latest pattern of quick-firing guns. Accordhave established two large cartridge factories, and as it is impossible for the Americans to blockade such a coast as that of China are helping the Filipinos in this way."

Otis's Weekly Death Report.

Nov. 24, 1858, and appointed a cadet at the 20. Bruce L. Macey, private, Company C. to hang Friday, May 12. Friendless in a Military Academy July, 1877, and graduated First Nebraska. Drowned, accidental, strange land young Fisher stood no show

CHARGE AGAINST HIS WIFE.

Dying Terre Haute Physician Calls in Coroner and Prosecutor for

a Conference.

Has Sued the Doctor for a Divorce,

Claiming He Was a Drunkard and

Wanted Her Money.

CAULKINS, OF NEW MARKET.

FISHER'S SAD JOURNEY

GONE TO MONTANA TO TRY TO SAVE A SON FROM THE GALLOWS.

don Reveals a Crime Twenty Years Old-State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 23.-Dr. B. E. Patten, who is thought to be dying, last night sent for the coroner and the prosecuting attorney to make an official statement of his belief that he is dying from the effects of a slow poison given by his wife asked the coroner to make a post-mortem and told the same story, and that consider-

Dr. Patten came here two years ago from York, when the latter was relieved as col- by alleged cures of cancer by treatment he learned in Mexico, in the use of herbs and roots. Less than a year ago he married the widow Caulkins, of New Market, Montgemery county, worth \$100,000, it is said, and who unquestionably owns some valuable farms in that county. Three months ago she left the doctor and sued for divorce, alleging that the doctor is a drunkard and had tried to obtain her property. At the time of the separation he was sick and had been for some days. He now says she had given him unknown medicine and that he is dying from its effects. He claims to have witnesses to corroborate much of his story and wants the autopsy to complete it. Dr. Stunkard, late surgeon major of the Onehundred-and-fifty-ninth India 3, has been attending the doctor and says that he has repeatedly told the story and that he, Dr. Stunkard, does not know what to make of it as Dr. Patten is rational and the story is consistently told. The physicians who have examined Dr. Patten say he has enlargement of the heart and that he will surely die. Mrs. Patten had been three times mar-

ried before she married Dr. Patten. An Associated Press dispatch says: Dr. B. E. Patten, a physician who is known throughout three states as a specialist in the cure of cancer, and who is the proprietor of a large sanitarium in this city, is lying at the point of death from the effects claims was administered by his wife. For some months past the physician has been materially losing strength, until a few days ago he was unable to attend his practice. He was compelled to seek his bed, and now lies under the care of three physicians, who state that his chances for recovery are very slight. Since his illness forced him to take to his bed the physician has relterated time and again in the hearing of his brother physicians that his wife was the cause of his condition. The attending physicians were inclined to believe at first that their patient was mildly insane on the subject, but were at last led to believe that there might be some truth in his statements. Late last night the invalid asked that the prosecutor and coroner be summoned, and this was done. A sworn statement was made by the dying man and taken down by both the coroner and prosecutor. In addition, Dr. Patten requested that a post mortem be

LOOKS BAD FOR FISHER. His Father Goes to Montana to Appeal to the Governor.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 23.-Calvin Fisher. father of Eli Fisher, the Kokomo boy condemned to hang at Lewistown, Mont., Friday, May 12, will leave for Montana tomorrow in the hope of saving his son from the gallows. He takes with him a check for \$230, contributed by his neighbors, to employ counsel to work for a new trial. Mr. Fisher is a poor man. He will save his boy if he can and if he fails he will bring the body home after the execution. A letter the particulars of his trouble. Last fall young Fisher, on the advice of his father, started for Washington State, where an uncle had offered him work, riding as far as his money would take him, then working until he earned money to carry him on. Reaching Montana he fell in with William and Thomas Calder, brothers, who induced him to accompany them on a hunting trip in the mountains sixty miles from civilization. During the hunt they came on two sheep herders named Allen and Lee and the elder Calder proposed to kill them and run 200 off the sheep and sell them. Young Fisher objected to the atrocious proposition, whereupon a revolver was thrust into his face ing to his description of the situation they | with the remark: "You are with us now and you will do just as we say."

Fisher tried to escape from the cutthroats. but all the ranchmen he saw stood in with Luzon the Filipinos can easily procure from | the Calders. He realized then that he was abroad everything they require. The in- | to be used as the cat's-paw for one of the formant asserts that Chinese, European and | worst gangs of outlaws and assassins that even American merchants doing business in ever terrified the West. The boy was in a death trap with no hope of escape. It turned out just as he feared. The Calders killed the herders and turned the dead WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The weekly bodies over to Fisher while they drove off death report from General Otis received to- with the sheep and sold them. The remains were sewed up in blankets and secreted. Afterwards Fisher and Thomas Calder built port from wounds in action: April 15, a fire of logs and cremated the bodies. At Joseph Grabowsky, private, Company C, | the trial the Calders put the blame all on Fourth Cavalry; April 18, Archie A. Aldrich, young Fisher and a jury of herders and private, Company E, First Colorado; April | ranchmen found him guilty, sentencing him No. 41 in his class. He was appointed second | April 21, John Montgomery, sergeant, Com- at all in the trial and it took the hardest Heutenant of the Sixth Cavalry in 1881 and (Continued on Second Page.) kind of work to prevent a lynching. He had